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Further List of Corrections suggested by M. Jenkins to Prof. Sylvester's Constructive Theory of Partitions.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS, VOL. V, NOS. 3 AND 4.

Vol. V, No. 3, p. 255, 8 lines from end, $2n - (i + 3)$ should be $n - (i + 3)$.

Page 256, between 2d and 3d rows of sinister table insert 13.2.0

“ “ “ 7th and 8th “ “ “ “ 11.2.2

“ “ in 6th row of dexter table, for 8.4.3(2) write 8.4.3(1).

“ 261, line 11 from the end, interchange protraction and contraction so as to read “*contraction* could not now be applied to A' and B' nor *protraction* to C' .”

“ 263, line 21. If $f(x) = (1 - x)(1 - x^3)(1 - x^3)(1 - x^7)(1 - x^9)$, for the second x^3 read x^5 .

“ “ line 25, for ‘latter’ read ‘former’.

“ 265, line 29, for l^r read l^\wedge .

“ 270, line 11, for $1 + 2$ read $i + 2$.

“ “ line 12, for $1 + 2$ read $i + 2$.

“ 272, line 7, for $X_j x^{\frac{i^2+i}{2}}$ read $X_j x^{\frac{j^2+j}{2}}$.

“ “ line 14, for ‘the minimum negative residue of $i - 1$ ’ read $i + 1$.

“ 274, line 6 from end, for $\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)}}{1-x^n}$ read $\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}r(r+1)}}{1-x^r}$.

“ 275, line 9, for ‘to the 5th now’ read ‘to the 5th row now.’

“ 276, line 21, for 15, 7, 3 read 13, 11, 3.

“ “ line 22, for $(1 + ax)(1 - ax^3)(1 - ax^j) \dots$ read $(1 + ax)(1 + ax^3) \dots (1 + ax^{2j-1})$.

“ “ line 24, for $\frac{x}{1-x} \alpha$ read $\frac{x}{1-x^3} \alpha$.

“ “ line 25, for ‘angle whose *nodes* contain i nodes’ read whose *sides*.

Page 277, line 9, for 'with $j - i$ or fewer parts' read $j - 1$.

" " line 14, for $1 + \frac{1-x^{\omega+1}}{1-x^2}x^{\omega} + \frac{1-x^{\omega+1}.1-x^{\omega+3}}{1-x.1-x^4}x^{\omega+1}$ etc.
read $x^{\omega} + \frac{1-x^{\omega-1}}{1-x^2}x^{\omega+1} + \frac{1-x^{\omega-1}.1-x^{\omega-3}}{1-x^2.1-x^4}x^{\omega+4} +$ etc.

If in the expression in line 11, viz. in

$\frac{1-x^{2i-2j+2}.1-x^{2i-2j+4} \dots 1-x^{2i-2}}{1-x^2.1-x^4 \dots 1-x^{2j-2}}x^{j^2-2j+2i}$, we put $j=3$ we obtain

$$\frac{1-x^{2i-4}.1-x^{2i-2}}{1-x^2.1-x^4} \cdot x^{9-6+2i} = \frac{1-x^{2i-2}.1-x^{2i-4}}{1-x^2.1-x^4} \cdot x^{2i+3} = \frac{1-x^{\omega-1}.1-x^{\omega-3}}{1-x^2.1-x^4} \cdot x^{\omega+4},$$

since $\omega = 2i - 1$, and similarly for other terms when we put $j=2$ and $j=1$.

The correction which I offer seems to me to be right, and the expression in the paper to give a wrong result in the case when n happens to be equal to $\omega + 2$: for then the number of parts being supposed to be exactly i , the first bend contains $2i - 1$ or ω nodes, and there is then no way of placing the remaining 2 nodes so as to make the partition a conjugate partition—supposing I have not misunderstood the article.

Page 278, line 13, for 19, 7, 6, 6 read 10, 7, 6, 6.

" 279, figure, either insert a node at junction of 5th column and 7th row or remove a node from junction of 7th column and 5th row.

" " lines 6 and 7, if we remove a node from the figure no change is required in these two lines; but if we insert a node in the figure, then 11 11 11 7 3 3 should be 11 11 11 7 5 3 and 5 5 5 3 1 1 should be 5 5 5 3 2 1.

" 280, line 5 from end, after $\frac{1}{1-ax.1-ax^2 \dots 1-ax^{\theta}}$ insert 'or of $x^n \alpha^j$.'

" 283, line 3, for α^j read α^{θ} .

" " line 4, for $(x^{\theta} + \alpha x^{1\theta})$ read $(x^{\theta} + x^{2\theta})$.

" 285, line 1, for $\frac{l_1(2-j-1)}{2}$ read $\frac{l_1-(2j-1)}{2}$.

" " line 6 from end omitting notes, for x^n read $x^{\frac{n}{2}}$.

" " line 7, for x^{2i+1} read x^{2i+2} .

" 288, $a_i - i$ is, I believe, the right final term; but it appears as if it were the first of a pair instead of the last of a pair, $a_i - i$ being a quantity which may vanish.

If the pair of expressions which in the text precede $a_i - i$, if definitely expressed and not left to be understood, should be

$$[a_{i-1} + \alpha_{i-1} - (2i - 3)], [a_{i-1} + \alpha_{i-2} - (2i - 2)],$$

and not as in the text $[a_{i-1} + \alpha_{i-1} - (2i - 1)], [a_{i-1} + \alpha_i - 2i]$, the factor which should precede $a_i - i$ is $[a_i + \alpha_i - (2i - 1)]$.

I do not quite follow the first 5 lines of p. 289 (in No. 4), possibly from the oversight in the subscripts I do not see what is intended. But it seems to me the following proof would be right:

The expressions of the same form succeeding $a_1 + \alpha_1 - 1$ and $a_1 + \alpha_2 - 2$ must be continued so long as they are positive, and must be rejected when they become negative.

Now from the fact of i being the content of the side of the square belonging to the transverse graph $a_i =$ or $> i$, $\alpha_i =$ or $> i$, therefore $a_i + \alpha_i - (2i - 1)$ is positive and is therefore one of the terms of the series. Also $a_{i+1} =$ or $< i$ and $\alpha_{i+1} =$ or $< i$, therefore $a_{i+1} + \alpha_{i+1} - (2i + 1)$ is negative and must consequently be rejected.

The intermediate expression is $a_i + \alpha_{i+1} - 2i$; and for this we may in all cases put $a_i - i$ as the last term of the series for the following reason:

If the extreme inside bend have more than one node in the row, then $\alpha_{i+1} = i$ and $a_i + \alpha_{i+1} - 2i$ is $= a_i - i$, which is not negative since $a_i =$ or $> i$. If the extreme inside bend degenerate, so that it consists only of a vertical line or of a single point, then $a_i = i$; and since $\alpha_{i+1} < i$ in this case, therefore $a_i + \alpha_{i+1} - 2i$ is negative and inadmissible as a term in the series; but since $a_i - i = 0$ there is no harm in putting it as the final term in the series.

VOL. V, No. 2, ON SUBINVARIANTS, *i. e.* SEMI-INVARIANTS TO BINARY QUANTICS
OF AN UNLIMITED ORDER.

Page 114, last line, for 3100 read 3110.